

THE *N^o 4.*
Spirit of Loyalty,
AND OF
REBELLION,

During some late TROUBLES;

D E T E C T E D,

In the CONDUCT of the Commissioners
of Excise in SCOTLAND;

And of an OFFICER, who distinguished himself
in Behalf of the GOVERNMENT.

————— *Latet anguis in herba.* VIRG.

*Ye Boys that pluck the Beauties of the Spring,
Fly hence! a Snake lies hid, and darts a Sting.*

DRYDEN.

K Mackay (J.)



L O N D O N:

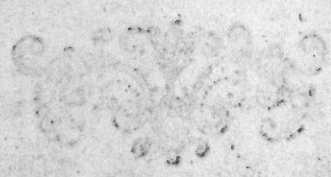
Printed and Sold by H. GRIFFITHS, *Westminster.*
M.DCC.LV.

THE
 Spirit of
 AND OF
 REBELLION

By the
 D. B. M. C. T. E. D.
 In the CONDUCT of the Government
 of India in 1857
 And of an OFFICER, who distinguished himself
 in India of the Government.

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 To be printed by the Government of India
 at the Press of the Government of India
 at Calcutta.



Printed and Published by
 D. B. M. C. T. E. D.



T H E

P R E F A C E.

***A**LTHOUGH the sufferings of the publisher may be thought not deserving the attention of the publick; yet when those sufferings are the consequence of a steady attachment to the cause of his country, the support of the Protestant interest and succession, against rebellion, Popery, and tyranny, he expects to be pardoned for addressing himself in this open manner, and even applying to the administration for redress.*

And, indeed, if nothing further had happened to James Mackay, than being overlooked by some of his superiors in his station, he would have rested content; but every lover of liberty must agree, that what follows, is a sufficient reason for his laying

laying open this his case, hoping every good thing, and fearing nothing from a government, for whose defence and support he shewed as much zeal and activity, during the late rebellion, and since, as any other subject whatsoever, according to his capacity, and still looks on the same as his dispensible duty.

THE

THE
C A S E
O F

JAMES MACKAY,

Late Officer of Excise

In Tain, North - Britain.

IN the year 1745, *James Mackay*, being officer of excise in *Inverness*, where he shewed his zeal and activity for the welfare of our present happy establishment, which is well known to a great number of his majesty's loyal subjects in the north of *Scotland*, upon the first notice of the pretender's landing, he dispatch'd the following letter to the commissioners of excise at *Edinburgh*.

Honourable Gentlemen,

I Think it my indispensable duty to God, my king, and country, to acquaint you, that the disturber of our peace, *viz.* the young pretender, now commonly called prince *Charles*, is landed in the isle of *Muidart*, accompanied by only seven men, among whom, I'm told, there is a father confessor, and two *Romish* priests: it is
JB like-

likewise said, that as soon as he landed he kiss'd the ground, and thank'd the *Virgin Mary* for his safe delivery from the hands of his enemies at sea. I'm inform'd that Capt. *Scot*, and company, from *Fort-William*, is gone in quest of them, who, I hope, will oblige them to return to *France*, or make them prisoners. What farther accounts I get, shall acquaint you *per* next post. I am,

Honourable Gentlemen,

Your most obedient humble servant,

Inverness, July 27, 1745. JAMES MACKAY.

The post, to whom the foregoing letter was deliver'd, was taken by a party of the rebels at *Blair in Athole*, who had taken up arms immediately upon the pretender's landing. The poor man was carried prisoner to *Perth*, where the letter was given to the pretender, and an order dispatch'd to his friends at *Inverness*, who were not of the fewest number, to send *James Mackay*, if possible, to them. As soon as this order arrived, they appointed a meeting at one *Mc Lean's* house, where it was agreed, that four butchers, then in their council, upon the following night should lie in ambush for him upon the bridge, to intercept him in his return from his evening survey, and either carry him off, or throw him into the river; but, happily for him, their design and plot was discovered before his arrival at the bridge, and immediately made application to the officer, who had the charge of the bridge, and he sent six men with him to his house, which frustrated their wicked design. At the door of his house, next morning, was found

found a letter sealed, and fully directed: thus, *You scoundrel, you may prepare yourself for the death you deserve, notwithstanding of your guards, and that as soon as possible.* He immediately shewed this letter to Mr. Colquhoun, Fort-major at *Inverness*, an officer extremely well affected to his majesty's person and government; this gentleman brought him to the governor, who, after perusing the letter, ordered two soldiers to attend him upon duty in the day-time, and four to guard his house at night; but, in the mean time, advised him to apply for a removal, as it was not in his power to protect him long, in this dangerous situation, and under daily apprehensions, arising from the most awful threatenings; and, tho' the advice was followed, yet from the conduct of the commissioners of excise at *Edinburgh*, he was obliged to remain there till the end of *September*, 1745, when they, at the earnest request of his friends, removed him to *Tain* in the county of *Ross*, among a set of people, so very zealous for his majesty's person and government, that, in the time of the late rebellion, they raised a company of militia at their own proper charges, in defence of the government. Here he lived very happily till *February*, 1746, when the right honourable the loyal Earl of *Sutherland*, with five companies of his own men, marched through *Tain*, in order to join the earl of *Loudon*, who was then at *Inverness*; on their way through *Tain* James Mackay join'd them, and march'd that night to *Cromarty*, where they design'd to encamp, but at twelve o'clock at night an express came to lord *Sutherland*, from lord *Loudon*, desiring his lordship would immediately return to *Sutherland*,

land, as he was upon his march to that country, the rebels being in possession of *Inverness*. The whole of the well affected in those northern corners ran to *Sutherland*, as did *James Mackay* and family, where they had a good title, it being their native country, and where they remained in great safety, till the rebels got into it on *March* the 20th, when he was obliged to retire to the mountains for shelter, the rebels having procured an order from the young pretender to take him dead or alive, promising a reward to any person or persons who would do the same. In this dangerous condition, without any lodging, and but ill provided with victuals, he lived in the mountains till the 9th of *April*, 1746, when venturing down to the shore, he found the opportunity of a boat, from the coast of *Sutherland* to *Cromarty*, whose crew put him on board his majesty's ship the *Winchelsea*, commanded by capt. *Devis*, a gentleman remarkable for his zeal to his majesty's person and government, to whom he applied for a small sloop of ten guns, to stop the passage betwixt *Ross* and *Sutherland*, so as lord *Sutherland's* militia might have an opportunity of attacking the rebels then in that country, and in *Caithness*: This being done, he dispatched the following letter to capt. *Patrick Sutherland*, one of lord *Sutherland's* militia companies.

S I R,

THIS morning I came on board the *Winchelsea* ship of war, and applied to capt. *Devis*, the commander, for a small sloop of ten guns, now here, and under his command, to go to the mouth of the muckle ferry, and stop the
rebels

rebels passage there, so as you may have an opportunity of attacking them in *Sutherland* and *Caithness*. The *Hound* sloop of war is just now come in here, and brings the agreeable news of his royal highness the duke, and army's, marching from *Aberdeen*; we look for them upon the coast of *Murray* in a few days; as soon as there is an account of their passing the *Spay*, I shall acquaint you, and I am, Sir,

Your humble servant,

JAMES MACKAY.

*On board his majesty's ship the Winchelsea, in
Cromarty Road, April 10, 1746.*

Upon the 11th capt. *Devis* received orders from commodore *Smith*, to dispatch the small sloop, design'd for *Sutherland*, for the *Orknies*; but, at the same time, sent a sloop of twelve guns to cruize upon the coast of *Sutherland*. Upon the 13th the *Winchelsea*, with the *Hawke* and *Hound* sloops of war, sail'd from *Cromarty*, when capt. *Devis* dispatch'd *James Mackay*, to the coast of *Sutherland*, to learn what number of the rebels was then in that country and in *Caithness*: having landed as directed, to avoid being seized by the rebels, (who then swarmed in that country as thick as bees, and as ravenous as wolves, stealing, robbing, plundering, and burning of houses, barns, and corn-yards, without the fear of God or man) he put on a beggar's dress, and got into company with some of them at *Brora* near *Dunrobin*, the earl of *Sutherland's* seat, which the earl of *Cromarty* then held out for the pretender; by this means he understood their number, and their apprehensions of his
royal

royal highness the duke and army's march from *Aberdeen*, with both which he acquainted an officer of lord *Sutherland's* militia by a letter, and return'd that night on board the *Winchelsea*, whose captain was very uneasy lest he might fall into the rebels hands. Upon the 14th they met with capt. *Middleton*, commander of the *Shirk*, conveying a great number of ships, which attended for his royal highness the duke's commands, from whom capt. *Devis* had an account, that the duke, with the army, had passed the *Spay*, and was by that time marching through *Forreßs*. *James Mackay* went immediately on shore, within two miles of *Forreßs*, but not before he wrote the following letter, which he dispatch'd in a fishing-boat, to mr. *Mc Allister*, captain of a company of lord *Sutherland's* militia.

Dear Sir,

THE following agreeable news, I am convinced, will be refreshing to you in *Sutherland*: his royal highness the duke and army, I assure you, has this evening marched through *Forreßs*, on their way to *Inverness*; the rebels run before him all the way, like a parcel of hungry hounds, after a long day's chase: I hope his highness and army will be to-morrow night in that rebellious town of *Inverness*: if there be any of the rebels yet in *Sutherland*, I am hopeful you will not let them go unpunished. I am just now going on shore, and then proceed after the army, and shall write you, or capt. *Patrick*, from *Inverness*. I am, dear sir,

On board his majesty's ship the
Winchelsea, now in *Murray*
Frith, April 14, 1746.

Yours, &c.

JAMES MACKAY.

Upon

Upon landing he proceeded to *Nairn*, and waited upon the earl of *Sutherland*, who was pleased to send capt. *Gordon* with him to the earl of *Albemarle*, and by his lordship brought before his royal highness the duke, who was graciously pleased to examine him as to the number of rebels, then in *Sutherland* and *Caithness*, and what outrages and hostilities they had committed there, and if lord *Sutherland* and *Reay's* militia had kept their arms, with several other questions; to which he gave the most satisfactory replies, and at the same time inform'd his royal highness of what is narrated above; all which procured him the royal approbation, with a handsome present, and the honour of his highness's further commands, in obedience to which he set out that night, with orders to the *Sutherland* militia, to attack the rear of the rebel army as they were marching through that country, and took boat at *Nairn*, put to sea, and landed at *Brora*, upon the coast of *Sutherland*, *April 15*, about three o'clock in the morning, from whence he dispatch'd an express to the foresaid capt. *McAllister*, with the following letter.

Dear Sir,

THIS moment I landed here from *Nairn*, where his royal highness the duke, and the finest army that ever I saw, are encamped; I had the honour of being brought before his highness yesterday, when he, in the mildest and meekest manner, put several questions to me, with respect to the number of rebels in *Sutherland* and *Caithness*, and of the number of men my lord *Sutherland* and lord *Reay* had in arms, for the defence of the government. His highness

ness is exceedingly well pleased that the militia have kept their arms, and has been pleased to direct my lord *Sutherland* to dispatch me with orders to you gentlemen officers of the militia, to attack the rear of the rebel army, as they are marching through *Sutherland*. Undoubtedly a battle will happen this week, otherwise the rebels will fly. I refer you to the inclosed from my lord *Sutherland*, where you have his royal highness's full directions. I would have seen you, but dare not go further for fear of being taken by some of the rebels. The bearer assures me of delivering you this in less than three hours, I return for *Nairn* immediately, wishing you good success. I am,

Brora, April 15,
1746, M. 3.

Yours, &c.

JAMES MACKAY.

Scarce had he dispatch'd the letter when he put to sea for *Nairn*, where he landed the 16th of *April*, and at four march'd with the army ~~at~~ *Culloden-muir*, where, in about half an hour, the rebel-scheme was dash'd in pieces, by his royal highness the duke, the restorer of our peace and liberty, which day has procur'd him immortal glory, and the praise of all the lovers of our present happy establishment; and *James Mackay*, with the other friends of the government, began to breathe after so terrible a convulsion. Upon the 17th arrived an express at *Inverness*, from *Sutherland*, to the earl of that county, acquainting him, that the earl of *Cromarty*, and his regiment, were made prisoner on the 15th, and some killed, by lord * *Sutherland's*

* The effect of the letter wrote *April 15*, at 3 in the Morning

land's militia, near *Dunrobin*. His royal highness, upon receiving this news, ordered the earl of *Sutherland* to repair to his county, and march his men to *Inverness*. *James Mackay* embraced this opportunity of going along with his lordship to *Sutherland*, where he found his wife and children in a most miserable situation, stripp'd not only of the necessaries of life, but also of their body cloaths, by the rebels, who threatened daily to burn the house (though she was in child-bed) if she would not find them out her husband; from thence he went to *Tain*, where he resumed his charge, and lived very happily, though hated by the collector, and his adherents the *Jacobites*.

The collector, *Thomas Wedderburn*, son to sir *Thomas Wedderburn* of *Blackness*, who had no estate, but lived very comfortably upon four different beneficial places he held of the crown, yet, like an ungrateful old traitor, he enter'd early into the pretender's service, in the year 1715: and, after the defeat of the rebels at *Sherriff-muir*, his late majesty, of blessed memory, was pleased to pardon the old offender, and allow him some of the places he formerly enjoyed to support himself and family; yet was he so very ungrateful, as to educate his children in the spirit of rebellion. After his decease, his eldest son *John* got the places his father formerly enjoyed, yet as soon as the rebellion, in the year 1745, broke out, he followed his old father's steps down the stream of rebellion, and joined the chevalier's standards, for which he justly suffered afterwards at *Kennington*. This *Thomas Wedderburn*, the collector, and second son to the old traitor sir *Thomas*, was brought up a com-

mon gauger in *Scotland*; but, by the interest of the *Jacobites*, got himself promoted to a collector's station: he, in the time of the late rebellion, was thought to have as warm a side to the pretender's interest, as his brother; for, though he took his route to *Sutherland*, where the earl of *Loudon* and his small army then quartered; and from thence to *Aberdeen*, when the duke and army were in that place, yet he was thought to be of greater service to the pretender, than his brother *John*, by sending him private intelligence.

This *Wedderburn* conceived an implacable hatred to *James Mackay*, though it was well known to the commissioners, as well as to *Wedderburn*, that he was not only remarkable for his loyalty and steady attachment to his majesty's sacred person and royal family, but also was known to be a faithful, honest, and diligent officer in the execution of his office, which is the grounds now of his sufferings, as will appear from the reason of his discharge, which is hereto subjoined.

Some time ago an order was sent to the commissioners of excise, from the lords of the treasury, to enquire into the conduct of some of their officers, who were suspected to have been concerned in the late unnatural rebellion.

The commissioners ordered their collectors and general supervisors to make this enquiry; but some of those, in whose hands the examination fell, were deservedly suspected themselves, and naturally favoured those of their own stamp, and did all the hurt in their power to *James Mackay*, and those of his principles. Some of those officers, who were actually in the rebellion,

lion, during the time the pretender was in *Britain*, and afterwards made their escape to *France* with him, where they remained till the act of indemnity took place, when they returned and was received into the excise, was not only honourably acquitted, but promoted to very beneficial employments by the commissioners, which they enjoy to this day, and are much encouraged, which gives them an opportunity of discharging, suspending, and reducing those officers, who risked their lives and families, and lost their all, in defence of the government; and of promoting the interest of those, who, to their knowledge, were, and continue to be, enemies to his majesty, doubtless for reasons best known to themselves. But pray what use was made by the *Jacobite* officers employed in the excise service in the year 1715 and 1745, of the power then lodged in his hands? Did not they enter into an open rebellion against their king, of whom they had their bread; carried off the excise-books and leather stamps, and collected the revenue-money for the pretender's use? What now must be the design of doubling the number of *Jacobites* in the service of the revenue? No doubt a design of securing their interest in the management, for what cause the loyal subject may both judge and dread the consequence, but dare not open his mouth, lest he and his family be ruined, as *James Mackay* and his are, as it can be proved that those who have risked their lives, fortunes, and families, in defence of the government, are despised and ruined, even from the greatest to the meanest subject, since the late rebellion.

However, *James Mackay*, from a deep con-

cern for the publick good, presumed to acquaint some of his majesty's friends in *London*, of the common and dangerous practice of encouraging and promoting the interest of the *Jacobites* in the revenue of the excise, and of discharging and disgracing those of untainted loyalty. May God reveal this, and other things, to his majesty, that the loyal subjects who suffers such hardships for their zeal, services, and steady attachment, may be relieved, and other ills prevented, particularly in the revenue service. The intelligence which he had given, being discovered by the forefaid *Thomas Wedderburn*, which drew the fury and rage of the disaffected upon him, (a party whom no favours can oblige, nor no oaths can bind): the commissioners joined them so far as to discharge him from his office. This conduct of the commissioners of excise was, and is, very pleasing to some, as it ruined *James Mackay*, and family, rendering them incapable of serving their king and country according to the propensity of their hearts, and now they are become the scorn and derision of the disaffected, which, he believes, will make many, in the revenue service, who yet are loyal, turn *Jacobites*, for fear they should be ruined with their families. The reason of his discharge follows.

Thomas Wedderburn, formerly mentioned, used all possible means for the destruction of *James Mackay*, since the rebellion, but finding he could get no hold of him in course of business, he, by the assistance of another of his own stamp, contrived an information, which they transmitted to the commissioners of excise, asserting, that *James Mackay* said, that two of the commissioners were *Jacobites*, and that they, for ordinary,

nary, encouraged men of that complection, and discouraged the well affected; and that he frequently wrote petitions and letters to that purpose, to his royal highness the duke, and to others in high stations in *London*. This, it seems, is a crime of a most atrocious nature, at the board of excise in *Scotland*; though written informations to the pretender, and his friends, promoted *John Cumming*, late collector of excise in *Aberdeen*, to that station, immediately after the battle of *Culloden*; and several others of his stamp have been promoted by the commissioners of excise since, which *James Mackay*, repeated times, offered to prove, as will afterwards appear. Upon receiving his discharge he set out for *London*, and first of all got his case made known to his royal highness the duke, and then to the lords of the treasury by petition, with a double of his discharge, and his answer thereto; and, at the same time, was presented a petition to the late right honourable *Henry Pelham*, with a list of the rebel officers employed by the commissioners of excise, which he, the said *James Mackay*, offered to prove, provided he was countenanced in carrying on the proof thereof, so that the revenue might be cleared of his majesty's enemies. To which mr. *Pelham* agreed; and in the month of *January*, 1754, ordered him for *Scotland* accordingly, giving him twenty pounds to defray his expences to *Edinburgh*; but upon his arrival there, he found the commissioners intirely against an examination, declaring, that mr. *Pelham* wrote no such orders to them; and, to put a stop to this salutary scheme, they shifted him from time to time, till the end of *March* following, when receiving

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an account of the death of Mr. *Pelham*, they told him that they would not allow him to proceed unless he gave them a list of his evidences, which made him apprehensive of their design, telling, that which the lords of the treasury never demanded, they had no ground to expect; upon this he set out for *London* the second time, and laid his case before his Grace the Duke of *Newcastle* and the lords of the treasury, who, in *May* following ordered him for *Scotland* to carry on the aforesaid examination, and allowed him 30*l.* for his charges to *Edinburgh*; his Grace the Duke of *Newcastle* told him, that the commissioners and sheriffs in *Scotland* were to be wrote to for their aid and assistance in prosecuting the examination; and that the commissioners of excise should furnish him with money for defraying the charges of the same. In obedience to his Grace's orders, upon *May* 27, 1754, he set out for *Edinburgh*, and upon his arrival there he waited upon the lord justice clerk, who told him, that he had a letter from the lords of the treasury, directing to examine any evidence who should be produced at *Edinburgh*; and in order to make a beginning, he proposed to examine three men there against *John Campbell*, supervisor; one of these depounded, that he saw the said *John Campbell* with a white cockade, highland-dress, sword, and pistols, in company with Lord *Batmarino* and others of his lordship's party, seizing some loads of hay, the property of a gentleman near the abbey in *Edinburgh*, when the rebels were there in 1745. This witness's honest character was attested by the minister and elders of the parish of *Cannogate*, and transmitted to the lords of the treasury in *July* following;

following ; but though this evidence was full, yet his principal witnesses were at *Inverness*, where General *Blakeney* in 1747 got the commissioners of excise to dismiss the aforesaid *Campbell* twice for rebellious practices: And to satisfy the loyal reader's curiosity, we shall insert an exact copy of General *Blakeney*'s letter to Provost *Drummond*, one of the commissioners of excise at *Edinburgh*, dated at *Inverness* the 29th day of *April*, 1747.

I Return your lordship my sincere thanks for your obliging letter of the 23d instant ; as to Mr. *Campbell*, supervisor, he came to visit me, and told me, with an insulting sneer, that he was replaced, and that he would give me the best informations of the rebels he could get ; I answered I would be glad to know any thing for his majesty's service, and advised him to retrieve his character ; but the fellow has not been near me since, and keeps company with none but his Jacobite relations and their adherents, who are very numerous here. I proved so many notorious crimes against *Campbell*, that I am apt to believe the commissioners would not have offered such an indignity to me as they have done, by replacing him, had Mr. *Thompson* made them a faithful report* : The consequence has been very prejudicial to his majesty's service, for *Campbell*'s getting the better of me has raised the spirits of the *Jacobites* to such a degree of insolence, that it is with great difficulty I can command my temper ; and it has sunk the spirits of the well affected so low, that they dare not come near me to give intelligence as usual. I am, &c.

W. BLAKENEY.

This

* Mr. *Thompson* is a general supervisor.

This letter was delivered to provost *Drummond* at the board of excise, by the right hon. the earl of *Albemarle*, and his lordship insisted that *Campbell* should be dismiss'd, which accordingly they agreed to, and wrote an answer to general *Blakeney*, acquainting him with what they had done; yet, notwithstanding all this, as soon as the earl of *Albemarle* and general *Blakeney* left *Scotland*, the commissioners took especial care of their friend *Campbell* by giving him the best district in *Scotland*, as supervisor; and at the examination in *June* last, by the lord justice clerk, provost *Drummond*, though he had the above letter of general *Blakeney* at command, appear'd on *Campbell's* behalf, and as one of his exculpatory witnesses, asserting, that *Campbell* was one of the company of volunteers he got together, two or three days before the battle of *Preston*. It is true provost *Drummond* convene'd a sort of a company then, and applied to general *Cope* for accoutrements for them; but the general, being doubtful of their loyalty, refused their desire that day, although the next, through an uncommon importunity, the request was obtained, promising, at the same time, that both he, and his men, would fight till their last drop of blood, in defence of the government. Next morning, being *Saturday*, the rebels attack'd general *Cope* very early, which surprized provost *Drummond*, and his men, so much, that, as they were doubtful which side would have the victory, added to the terror and fear that seized both captain and men, they thought proper to defer fighting till the battle was over; but stood at the distance of half a mile, when observing the route, the company waited for the

the conqueror; and next day, all but a few, join'd the pretender openly at *Edinburgh*, being well provided with his majesty's arms and ammunition, which was no unacceptable present to *Mr. Drummond's* chief and intimate acquaintance the duke of *Perth*: and this is all the service the commissioners of excise in *Scotland* offered to the government, during that troublesome time. Whether it was of greater service to the government, or the pretender, let the reader judge.

After *James Mackay* had settled matters with the lord justice clerk, he applied to the commissioners of excise for money to enable him to proceed upon the examination; but they told him, that they had no orders from the duke of *Newcastle*, or the lords of the treasury, for advancing him a shilling, which much surprized him, considering the promise formerly made him by his grace. However he applied to some friends of the government there, for carrying on the examination of the conduct of an officer of excise at *Burrowstowness*. After acquainting his grace the duke of *Newcastle*, and the lords of the treasury, with the answer the commissioners gave, he set out for *Linlithgow*, and applied to the sheriff of that county, for an order to one of his constables for summoning the evidences, and to fix a day for the examination, which he readily agreed to.

Tuesday the 20th of *August*, 1754, being fixed for examining the evidences, when it was proved by nine concurring witnesses, that *William Anderson*, officer of excise at *Burrowstowness*, did, in the month of *September*, 1745, without any compulsion, collect the duties of excise, malt, &c. of that place, and delivered the same to

one *McLaublin*, a colonel in the rebel army, for the pretender's use: The sheriff enquired if he had any evidences for his exculpation, (which was allowed by the lords of the treasury) *Anderson* declared he had none; and confess'd, that he had collected the duty as above-mentioned, and took *McLaublin*'s receipt for the sum of sixty-seven pounds three shillings and fourpence, which receipt he produced. The sheriff transmitted the same, with *Anderson*'s acknowledgment, in writing, of his collecting the duties aforesaid, and his having no exculpatory witness, with the evidences affidavits to the lords of the treasury, and a copy of the same to the commissioners of excise at *Edinburgh*. But the commissioners finding that their favourite Jacobite collector was in danger, ordered one of their general supervisors to repair to *Burrowstowness*, where he, and one *Ferrier*, brother-in-law to the said *Anderson*, (a man whose practices, some time before, had provoked the lords of justiciary at *Edinburgh*, to pass the sentence of transportation upon him) they privately, without the knowledge of the sheriff, took the declarations of some poor ignorant persons, asserting, that *Anderson* was forced to collect, and that he was well affected since. The commissioners of excise had an information in the year 1746, of this *Anderson*'s conduct, when they ordered Mr. *Gee*, general supervisor, to examine into the same, and from the report he made then, *Anderson* was dismiss'd, a copy of which is here annex'd:

Edinburgh Excise-Office, May 30, 1746.

THE board being informed, that messrs. *William Anderson* and *John Law*, officers of

of excise in the 1st and 2d divisions of *Burrowstowness*, had assisted the rebels in collecting the duties for their use, and signing receipts for the same: and Mr. *Gee*, general supervisor, being ordered to examine into the truth thereof, by whose report it appeared that the said Mr. *Anderson* did grant receipts for the duties of excise, &c. to the extent of 67 *l.* 3 *s.* 4 *d.* and that he delivered 65 *l.* 7 *s.* 11 $\frac{1}{2}$ *d.* thereof to the rebels, and it appearing that he was under no compulsion so to do, in regard there not only was another excise officer along with the rebels, who had enter'd into their service; but also Mr. *Law* of the second division was present, and declined to give his countenance, and whispered to Mr. *Anderson* of his danger, Ordered that he be suspended from his office.

Yet notwithstanding of Mr. *Gee*'s report, and the above suspension, the commissioners restored him in a short time thereafter, and settled him at *Burrowstowness*. I would not have troubled the reader with the above copy, had it not been for to shew what length the commissioners of excise go to protect an officer, who has been serviceable to the pretender; and for what slight pretended causes they discharge those who have been of service to the government, when compared with the reason of *James Mackay*'s discharge, which he hopes will appear plainly to all loyal subjects, who he expects will judge his present misfortune to proceed only from the implacable malice of the unrelenting enemies of his majesty's person and government. After the examination at *Linlithgow*, he returned to *Edinburgh*, and acquainted his grace the duke of
Newcastle,

Newcastle, and the lords of the treasury, with his success; and begg'd that his grace would be pleased to order him money for his subsistence, and that, in a short time, he hoped it would be in his power to clear the revenue of his majesty's enemies; and again in the months of *September* and *October*, he wrote his grace to the same purpose, but no orders appear'd, which made him suspicious that his petitions and letters were miscarried, and therefore he set out for *London*, after waiting orders in *Scotland* near six months: in which time, had he been encouraged and supported, as might have been expected, there would not have been, by this time, a single Jacobite employed in the revenue service in *Scotland*. However, upon his arrival at *London* he represented the case by repeated letters and petitions to his grace the duke of *Newcastle*, and the lords of the treasury, still offering his service for prosecuting the intended prosecution against his majesty's enemies employed in the revenue service, providing he be properly supported as he might expect. But instead of encouragement and proper orders for carrying on the expedition, he has met with neither; not so much as a farthing to subsist him. He then begged, that if his grace did not incline that the examination against the *Jacobites* in the excise service, should be carried on, that he should be provided for, in the room of that which the commissioners took from him, (for no other reason that they can shew, except his steady adhering to the truth, in behalf of his majesty's person and government) or that his grace would be pleased to order him as much money as would defray his charges home to his native country; and

and payment of a small account of extraordinary charges he was put to upon account of his majesty's service, but neither was granted, which has reduced him and family to the lowest ebb of misery.

Yet he hopes that God will deal with his majesty, our most gracious sovereign, the best of kings! as he did with *Abasuerus* king of *Persia*, when *Mordecai* the Jew made him a discovery of two of his chamberlains, who had a design to murder the king; yet he forgot *Mordecai*, 'till on a night the king was disturbed of his rest, and called for the records of the kingdom, where he found written the good and loyal action of *Mordecai*: next morning the king's only favourite, *Haman* the prime minister of state, came to court, expecting to obtain the king's orders to hang poor *Mordecai*, upon account of a private grudge he bore to him, since his discovery of the king's enemies (such as the Jacobites in our days). These two chamberlains were great favourites of the treacherous *Haman*, who laid a snare for the destruction of all the king and queen's friends; but the king hearing that *Haman* was in the outer court, called for him, and asked him, what should be done to the man whom the king delighteth to honour? The greedy *Haman* (as many are to this day) thinking the king delighted to honour no man so much as himself, told him, that the king's royal apparel, his horse, and no less than his crown royal, should be delivered to the hands of one of the king's most noble princes, that he may array the man withal, whom the king delights to honour, and bring him on horseback through the streets of the city, and proclaim before him,
this

this shall be done to the man whom the king delighteth to honour.

But with what horror and confusion this wicked *Haman*, the prime minister, was seized with, when the king told him, *As thou hast said, even so do to Mordecai the Jew, that sitteth at the gate*, Esther, c. vi.

In the 6th and 7th chapters of the said book, we see how wonderfully the providence of God discovered to king *Ahasuerus*, the treachery of his prime minister, who deservedly, with his family, suffered in a few days thereafter.

James Mackay made greater discoveries of the king's enemies than *Mordecai* did, and his discoveries were every bit as true and genuine as that of *Mordecai's*; but he has not only met with one *Haman*, but with several, who have reduced him, and his family, to as great extremities, as poor *Mordecai* was when he sat at the king's gate.

James Mackay sits now at his gracious sovereign's gate, not expecting such honour and rewards as *Mordecai* got, but hopes that his majesty, through his christian disposition and princely virtues, will pity both him and his family, and order them a speedy relief, as it is upon his account alone they suffer. When he hoped to have enjoyed peace and tranquility, under that government which he used his best endeavours to preserve, even in the worst of times, and which endeavours were well meant, and might have merit enough to have saved him, and his family, in the station they enjoyed in his majesty's service, from the rage of their enemies, after the happy day of *Culloden*, when they were subdued and conquered by his royal highness the duke;

duke; yet their venom is suffered to lurk, and still exerts its poisonous influence again those who have risked their lives and families, in defence of his majesty's person and government; and, it is feared, the present age will again have the misfortune to see another rebellion, kindled out of the dying embers of the former, as it can be proved, that, for certain reasons, the Jacobites are still carress'd, and repeated favours conferred upon them, when the trusty and loyal subject is ruined and turned out of his majesty's service, which now is the case of *James Mackay*, and his family, who are ruined for no other reason, than his firm and invariable attachment to his majesty's person and government.

From what is already said, I'm afraid the loyal reader may suspect that the Jacobite interest are promoted elsewhere, as well as by some in *Scotland*, which I shall endeavour to display as clear as possible in my next.

F I N I S.



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majesty's person and government.
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